

THE WEEK IN WASHINGTON. Matters of Interest in the Capital

City. SUNDAY, DEC. 17.-It was amnounced to-day that the Breckinridge-Pollard case is No. 956 on the calendar for the October term. Trial will not be had, it is quite safe to say, during | were enacted during that debate. the present term, and in the opinion of sev-

eral attorneys entirely conversant with the matter and with the usual progress of clearing the docket, fully 18 months or two years will elapse before the already famous and sensational case comes up in court. MONDAY, DEC. 18 .- Word is received here that Rev. Dr. Fazzeley has been appointed spiritnal director of the American College at Rome to succeed Rev. Dr. Maldi. Rev. D. Rooker, the vice rector, who conveyed the papal gitts to Cardinal Gibbons on the occasion of his

jubilee, has been authorized to officially depy that Mgr. Satolli has been recalled .- Secretary Smith authorized the purchase of additional supplies to the amount of 390,000 pounds of beef and 138,000 pounds of flour for the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians in Oklahoms, who are reported to be in a needy con-TUESDAY, DEC. 19 .- An enthusiastic meeting of the Union Veteran Legion and the Confederate Veterans' Association was held at the office of Corporal Tanner to arrange for

Gordon, of Georgia, in January. The purpose is to raise funds for the benefit of needy hours at Appomattox. WEDNESDAY, DEC. 20 -The greatest audience of the season gathered at Convention Hall, and for the first time in its history the vast auditorium was filled with people, every one of whom had paid an admission fee. Even the reporters, who are accustomed to free admission everywhere, walked up to the boxoffice and planked down their little balf-dollars like men, for the spirit of free-giving was

a lecture to be given by Senator John B.

benefit of the District's poor. THURSDAY, DEC. 21.—The President relaxed gress. his rules against the reception of visitors during office hours, and gave audience to nearly 20 Congressmen. Most of these got into the Cabinet chamber through the intercession of Assistant Private Secretary Pruden. There was one whose presence cansed some comment, because of his bitter opposition to the President's Hawaiian policy. This was Senator Frye, of Maine. The nature of his business with the President was not divulged. Among the other visitors was Secretary Morton, escorting Mr. Dabney and Mr. Willets, the incoming and outgoing As-

sistent Secretary of Agriculture. FRIDAY, DEC. 22.-The Secretary of the Treasmry requested the Secretary of State to have investigated reports coming from St. Petersto the United States. In case the facts should be found substantially as stated, Minister White is requested to enter a formal protest to the Russian Government in the name of the United States, Acting on the same lines, Commissioners of Immigration are instructed to exercise the greatest circumspection in all cases to which the least suspicion attaches. To-day's Cabinet session was attended by all the members, and lasted about two and a half hours. The Hawaiian and Brazilian questions were fully considered. Secretary Gresham received a telegram from Minister Willis confirming the press reports from Honolulu that the situation remains unchanged. The telegram was laid before the Cabinet. The telegram is significant as indicating the practical failure of the policy of restoring the Queen by diplomatic methods. It also indicates that the Provisional Government does not propose to commit political suicide as an accommediation to the Administration.

SATURDAY, DEC. 23.-The report of Inspector Entwistle and Architect Clark on the Ford's Theater Building as it now stands, repaired, and ready for occupancy again by the clerks of the Record and Pension Office, states em- | to continue the establishment. phatically that the building in not safe for the housing of any considerable number of persons. In the light of this fact it is not among the probabilities that the Secretary of War will order the clerks of the Record and is believed that they will be permitted to remain in the Union Building, where they are now located, until Congress convenes and makes other previsions.

CHAT OF THE CORRIDORS. A rural poet gives his impression of Washington in the following rather pertinent stanza:

> It's one thing or t'other All year, in your town, A takin' up pavements Er lavin' 'em down.

Pennsylvania is strongly against the new tariff bill. Numerous delegations from the State have been arriving in Washington recently, and one is registered at the Ebbitt this week, amendment made to the bill in favor of Pennsylvania's industries.

The establishment of Republican National Headquarters here will probably be a fact before long. A meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Republican Committee will shortly be held here. The date has not been determined, but Mr. Thomas H. Carter, Chairman of the Committee, in a recent letter to a call it for Jan, 11 at the Arlington Hotel. One of the questions to be determined will be that the different State Committees for an aggressive campaign.

A great many people who sit in the galieries of the House and study the tops of the heads of the politicians below them on the floor have let their eyes rest for a moment on a deep scar that ornaments the crown of the head of the Speaker of the House of Representatives. The hasty conclusion usually drawn is that this sear was the result of a hot skirmish during that made that scar.

stions were finally referred to the Committee small boon is still left to the second officer of on Rules along with rules relating | the Government.

to quorums, and the counting of members present and not voting, and the like. When the Senate adjourned it was the understanding that during the recess the committee would get together and agree upon some policy that would prevent a repetition of the scenes that

An amusing incident took place on the floor of the House the other day, when Congressman Newlands made a little speech on the Utah bill, and took advantage of the occasion to say a few words for the cause of silver. In the midst of his speech a member clapped his hands rather more heartily than usual to call a page. Several others on the floor who had been holding private conversations, and had not followed what was said, thought the signal for applause had been given, and joined in with the member who only wanted a page. As nothing had been said to call out such a demonstration those who had shown their rather previous appreciation soon caught on to the fact. They tried to look as they, too, wanted pages, but it was no use.

The Speaker of the House has selected Representative Richardson, of Tennessee, to preside over the Committee of the Whole while the tariff bill is under discussion. This is no comrades. The lecture will be on the closing | small honor, for the task is both delicate and onerous. But Mr. Richardson has had a great deal of experience in presiding over the House, and his perfect fairness, his acquaintance with the rules, his equanimity of temper and his firmness in commanding order and decorum have been demonstrated so frequently that it is easy now to predict that throughout the long weeks during which the debate will last in the air, and everyone wished to con- there will be no cause for complaint so far as tribute his mite to the cause. The occasion | the presiding officer is concerned. Mr. Richwas a concert by the Marine Band for the ardson is now serving his fifth term in Con-

> "There goes Judge Miller," said a pavement plodder who goes by the name among his cronics of Meanderin' Mike. "An old acquaintance of yourn, s'pose," queried Plodding Pete, a new-comer, who has not yet shown his face in the police court dock. "Oh, we are just on fell. speakin' terms. I know 'im well enough to say 'not guilty' to 'im once in erwhile,"

Col. John R. Fellows, who has resigned his seat in Congress, is a very popular man, as was shown by the farewell dinner given him before he left for New York to become District Atburg that numbers of indigent immigrants | torney. The feast was spread at Chamberlin's, are being "assisted" out of Russia and sent | and was a scene of great beauty. There were countless lights, masses of flowers and glittering silver. Speaker Crisp presided, with Col. Fellows at his right and Vice-President Stevenson at his left. Other guests were Secretary Herbert, Secretary Gresham, Postmaster-General Bissell, Senator Hill, Senator Murphy, Senator Blackburn, ex Speaker Reed, Congressmen Daniels, Van Voorhis, Tracey, Bartlett, Sickles, Belden, W. Bourke Cockran, Schermerhorn, Amos Cummings, McCleary, Burrows, Jason E. Brown, Joseph H. O'Neil, Catchings, Caruth, John C. Black, Cadmus, Haines, W. C. P. Breckinridge, John M. Allen, Marcus A. Smith, McRae, McMillin, Price, Settle, Dinsmore, Patterson, English, Hall, Cameron, Lockwood, Dunphy and W. L. Wilson, and the actor Nat Goodwin.

> The omission of the Bureau of American Republics from the estimates of the Department of State has been looked upon as an announcement that the Administration did not propose

This inference overlooks the fact that the bureau was established for a term of years to continue until 1900, by an international agreement with the Republics of Central and South Pension Office to return to that building. It | America. Its status as an international affair probably led the Department to exclude it from the estimates for bureaux, as the recent decision of the First Comptroller of the Treasury gives it an established standing.

> Secretary Blaine originated the bureau as a part of his policy for establishing closer relations with our Sou thern neighbors. His friends do not intend to let his work die, for last week Senator Hale introduced a bill appropriating, \$30,000 to continue the work for the bureau during 1895.

During the progress of an Executive session of the Senate last week an incident occurred which has no precedent in the history of that grave assembly. However much their secrets which is going to do all in its power to get an | are known afterward their secret sessions have always been inviolate, and such a thing as intrusion is not a matter of record-at least up to the other day. It happened that one of the Senators, tired of the monotonous proceedings, went down to the restaurant and diverted his mind and his hunger. Then he strolled back to one of the doors of the Senate. The Doorkeeper admitted him with the customary caution, but the Senator is portly, and he had to make the crack in the door extra wide. In friend in this city, states his belief that he will | the meantime Representative Lester, with his mind bent on the appointment of a Postmaster, slipped through the aperture made for the en of establishing permanent headquarters as soon | trance of the portly Senator. The Representaas possible, with a view to co-operating with | tive merely wanted to talk to Gen. Gordon, and was ignorant of the secret session. The Doorkeeper, with the dread of dismissal overpowering him, could not remove the gentleman from Georgia because he also is excluded by strict rules, but an attendant on duty inside helped the gentleman to disappear with as little commotion as possible. The Congressman and the Doorkeeper were seen together later on the ground floor. They were forgetting the affair.

The President of the United States has no the war, in many of which Mr. Crisp engaged | personal rights in the House of Representatives, from '61 to '64, when he became a prisoner of He can send it messages, but it is not obliged to war and was held until the close. But all of extend any courtesies in the way of quarters these guessers are wofully wrong. That very on the floor. No doubt he would be courtvisible scar is an evidence that the Speaker was | cously treated if he should come, but he never once a boy, if there is anybody to doubt that has come during the regular legislative sessions, assertion. He was one of your tear-about, and probably never will. But in the Senate it take-care-of-himself and fight-his-own-way is different. The relations between the Presihoys, too. One day when he was quite a little | dent and the upper Chamber are close and confellow he became entangled in a skirmish in fidential. It passes upon his nominations, and which a good many stones and brickbats were can be very agreeable or disagreeable if it sets sent flying in the air, and it was one of these out. There is a President's room there, and he has a right to come into the Chamber and deliver his messages in person if he sees fit. Presi-There is a growing impression among Sena- | dent Madison appeared in the Senate frequently. tors on both sides of the Senate Chamber that | During Executive sessions there is a chair for there will be no attempt made to change the | the President beside the Vice-President's, rules during this Congress at least. During though it does not get warmed with any frethe silver debate of the extraordinary session, quency. It is one of the traditions of the Senwhen the silver men carried debate to a point ate that the President has a right to take where repeal men called "deliberation" fili- possession of the Vice-President's chair while bustering, many attempts were made to force he is delivering a message, but no President the adoption of a closure rule. These propo- has ever availed himself of the right, and that

upper House who have so much dignity, and served in the Confederate army and lost an hold so closely to tradition that such a thing as hurrying up the people's business is impossible when it is in their bands, used to have to get down to dig out a living. Nearly every one of for the poor dependent on the Order. A simithem has had to trot about and ask for votes at lar privilege was denied recently by Secretary some time in his life, and not a few have risen stage by stage from being justices of peace and prosecuting attorneys up to the Senate. There is in Mt. Vernou, O., an old building in which John Sherman lived with his uncle when he was a boy. It was at Mount Vernon that Sherman got a part of his education, and they tell a story concerning him. John was a tall, bony, black-haired youth, who was full of fun and always ready to play a trick upon his teacher. He had a set of schoolmates who were as bad as himself, and some of their doings created decided sensations. The teacher was named Lord; and one day the boys went out in the country and picked up a sheep that had been killed by the dogs and brought it into town with them. They did this after dark. Taking the sheep to the school-room, they put it in through the window and crawled in after it. Then they tied it in the teacher's chair so that its front feet just rested on the desk and its face looked soberly out over the school-room. Upon its nose they fastened the teacher's spectacles, which he had forgotten, and upon the blackboard over its head John wrote in Latin a phrase which, translated, read: "A Sacrifice The schoolmaster, Prof. Lord, was very

angry when he found it, but the boys were good students and he forgave them,

The Secretary of War has awarded Medals of Honor, under the general act of Congress approved March 3, 1863, "for conspicuous gallantry in action at Vicksburg, Miss., May 22, 1563," to the following members of the 55th Ill,: Corp'l Robert M. Cox and Privates Robert A. Lower and Jerome Morford, Co. K; Commissary-Serg't Jacob Sanford, Lieut, John Warden, Co. E; Serg't James W. Larrabee, Co. I, and Lieut, John H. Fisher, Co. B. This bonor, this act of justice, thus tardily meted out to these brave and heroic men, is most worthily bestowed. The Nation that seeks to thus honor its brave sons, in so doing honors itself most, and is worthy only of such soldiers as these men proved themselves on that eventful day. Thirty years have rolled away since the deeds were performed entitling the comrades to this recognition and this honor, thus exemplifying the old adage, "Justice sleeps, but never dies." Thirty years have streaked their locks with gray and white, and beet their forms somewhat, but they are still capable of gallant 55th Ill., to which these comrades belonged, is proud of its record on this and other fields, and is proud of them, and may they live for 30 years to come to bear their well-earned

INSTEAD OF VAN ALEN.

Wayne MacVeagh Goes to Rome as Ambassador.

The appointment of Mr. Wayne MacVeagh, of Philadelphia, as Ambassador to Italy, the diplomatic post to which Mr. John J. Van Alen, of Newport, R. I., was first appointed,



and which he declined, came as a surprise to Democrats and Republicans alike. There is as yet no movement to prevent the confirma-

tion of Mr. MacVeagh. Mr. MacVeagh was born in Phœnixville, Pa., April 19, 1833. He was graduated at Yale in 1>53, studied law, was admitted to the bar in 1856, and served as District Attorney for Chester County from 1859 till 1864. In 1862 he was vania was threatened, and in 1863 he was Chairman of the Republican Central Committee of Pennsylvania. In 1870, '71 he was United States Minister to Turkey, and in 1872, '73 he was a member of the Pennsylvania Constitu-

tional Convention. He was the chief member of the "MacVeagh Commission" that was sent to Louisiana in 1877 by President Hayes to represent him unofficially and to endeavor to bring the conflicting parties in that State to an understanding. In 1881 he was appointed United States Attorney-General in the Cabinet of President Garfield, but resigned with the other members on the accession of President Arthur, and resumed his law practice in Philadelphia.

He received the degree of L.L.D. from Am herst in 1881. He has been Chairman of the Civil Service Reform Association of Philadelphia, and also Chairman of the Indian Rights Association of that city for several years.

ABOUT PEOPLE. Robert Adams, jr., the Republican candidate,

was elected to Congress from the Second Pennsylvania District for the unexpired term of the late Charles O'Neill by a plurality of more than 10,000. Mr. Adams poiled 10,498 votes, while his competitor, Martin I. J. Griffin, the Prohibition candidate, received 332 votes. There were 228 scattering votes.

When Judge Simonton, District Judge of South Carolina, was made Circuit Judge, Rep-Brawley had the offer under consideration for several days, and was disposed to decline rather than accept it. He advised the President last week, however, of his acceptance, and his name was sent to the Senate by the President. Mr.



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Many of the hoary-haired solous in the Brawley is a lawyer of recognized ability. He

Secretary Smith granted to Grand Army representatives the privilege of soliciting in his Department subscriptions to a Christmas dinner

was web-LONG VS. LOCHREN.

Argument Made Before Justice Bradley in the District Circuit Court.

The test case brought by Justice Charles D. Long, of Michigan, against Commissioner Lochren for a mandamus to compel the Commissioner to restore him to the full rating was before Justice Bradley, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, Friday and Saturday. Justice Bradley is sitting in the Circuit Court, and the case came up on an order for the Commissioner to show cause why the mandamus should not issue. In the opening argument Mr. Thomas S.

Hopkins, of Michigan, attorney for Justice Long, first touched briefly upon the legal aspects of the case, then he vigorously attacked the pension policy of Commissioner Lochren, who was sitting at his elbow.

Pension legislation, he said, was founded on the gratitude of the Nation, designed for the care and maintenance of her maimed defenders. The first Administration of President Cleveland was referred to judirectly as narrow, illiberal and parsimonious toward the soldier. In 1888 a change came about and the high tide of liberality was reached in the act of 1890. "There was a disposition to help the soldier obtain his pension instead of keeping him out of it. But eight months ago there came a change, and to-day if a soldier comes to me to ask how shall I prove a claim under the act of 1890, I must say: 'I do not know. Rules have followed rules, until no man can keep track of them."

By one stroke of the pen the Commissioner had made an order which brought suffering upon thousands of veterans.

The office of the Commissioner of Pensions was a statutory one, with duties and powers defined by law, and in making suspensions he must point out explicit statutory authority for

Assistant Attorney-General Edward B. Whitney, for Judge Lochren, reviewed the action of the predecessors in the case, and called attention to the fact that Gen. Dudley had allowed on the application for an increase to \$72 from \$36, and that Commissioner Tanner had reviewed this action, and, no new evidence being presented, had directed an increase to \$72 per month. If this power was held, the respond ent certainly had the power to suspend the case, pending a review.

Judge Scofield, said Mr. Whitney, had decided that it would not do to pigeon-hole evidence of traud, and the learned Judge had disclosed that pending an investigation into alleged frand or irregularity in obtaining a pension the pension could be suspended.

Attorney F. A. Baker, of Detroit, continued the argument the second day. He is a Democrat, but he scored severely the Democratic the same heroic service should their country | Administration of the Pension Bureau, or, as call them to its defense, for, if Justice never he expressed it, the Administration of those wine, and has a perfectly fresh dress suit. dies, neither does true heroism ever die. The | who profess to represent the Democratic party. | For a man with a blonde mustache, \$5. He desired to call attention to the inconistency of the opposing counsel's argument, As a matter of law it must be accepted that the certificate issued to Judge Long was a valid one. They had declared that the right to a honors and to tell the story of how Vicksburg | pension depended upon one's ability to perform manual labor, and then they had argued that Judge Long drew his salary as Judge of the Supreme Court of Michigan. The ability to sit on the bench did not imply health or strength sufficient to perform manual labor. He argued that the construction of the Commissioner on the meaning of the words "cons ant attendance," in the act of 1892, was incorrect. He thought that the dressing of wounds twice a dey for 30 years was sufficient warrant for constant attendance.

A pension once granted was a pension always so far as the power of the Commissioner was concerned. A man's bounty should not be taken away at the caprice and the will of one man. Congress did not contempiste that, Considerable ill-feeling became manifested between the attorneys, and at the close Judge Bradley reserved his decision.

HERBERT SPEAKS.

The anniversary of the Boston tea-party was celebrated by the Sons of the American Revolotion in New York. Secretary Herbert attended the banquet in the evening, and was one of the principal speakers. In the course of his remarks he said that the time had come when patriotic Americans were beginning again to be proud of the American Navy. He said : "We are 44 Republics, each with its distinctive Government, its separate history, its peculiar traditions, its local prejudices; each more or less jealous of its rights and its authority, but altogether we are one grand Republic, of which the Navy of the United States is the right arm, carrying aloft our flag to the remotest nations of the earth, an emblem of the might and majesty of 70,000,000 of united free-

He traced the history of the Navy to the late war, and then said: "Out of the throes of that great conflict were pedo, the great gun and mighty battleship of to day. The snock of the battle of the Merri-Captain of cavalry when invasion of Pennsyl- mac and the Monitor in Hampton Roads resounded around the earth. It kindled the fires powers of the world went to work to manufac- water. ture armor that could not be pierced, then guns that could not be resisted, then torpedoes that no vessel could stand, then vessels that could eatch and could not be caught. And so, in-

ARMY AND NAVY.

navies came into existence."

vention contending with invention, modern

The House Committee on Military Affairs has authorized the President to appoint Gen. Geo. S. Green to the rank of First Lieutenant of Artillery and to place him on the Retired List at that grade. Gen. Green, who is the oldest graduate of West Point, is living neacefully in Morristown, N. J., with his widowed daughter. He was born 92 years ago in Apponogue, L. I. He entered West Point in 1819. For 12 years he served in the 4th U. S. Art., and when the rebellion broke out, although over 60, he went to the front as Colonel of the 16th N. Y. When peace was declared, he returned to New York City and devoted himself to civil engineering. Capt. Charles A. Johnson, U. S. A., retired, died at his residence last week of a complication of pneumonia and grip. He was well known in Army circles, having been in the service for a period extending over 30 years. He enlisted April 20, 1861, as a private in Co. B, 1st Wis., serving in that organization three months. Upon its disbandment be re-enlisted in the 30th resentative Brawley, of the Charleston District | battery, Wis. L. A., and reached the rank of of South Carolina, was offered the position of | Sergeant. He became a Lieutenant in the 53d District Judge by President Cleveland. Mr. Wis, and held this rank until mustered out May 6, 1865. After the war he joined the Regular Army, and was assigned as Second Lieutenant in the 14th U.S., Aug. 9, 1867, reaching the rank of First Lieutenant January 23, 1876. He served in this capacity until Jan. 9. 1892, when he was placed on the Retired List with the rank of Captain.

The approaching retirement of Mai.-Gen. Schofield, now military head of the United States Army, is a source of regret. This old war horse has made the most favorable impression whenever it has been necessary to show in a semi-social way how fine the American soldier can look compared with the fereign article. Rarely do Uncle Sam's officers acquire such prestige in society as has Gen. Schoffeld. At the same time, he remains very popular with the rank and file of the Army, for the amelioration of many hardships they had to endure is due to his influence. It has been thought that the General will join the military colony in New York, but it does not seem that anyone is destined to make that announcement authoritatively in his behalf. His successor will, it is felt, have much to accomplish before any comparison can be made between him and Gen. Schofield.

OUR CONJUGAL CONDITION.

Marriage and divorce form the basis for a bulletin almost completed by the Census Bureau. It shows the conjugal conditions of the people of each State by totals, without entering into unimportant details. It consists of about 20 pages, or 20,000 words. It was compiled in the Population Division, and it is expected to be issued in a few weeks.

A monograph on irrigation is now ready to be sent to the Division of Final Results, where all corrections will be made. It will then be sent to the Government Printing Office, but it is not expected to be published for several months. A monograph on textile industries of the country and a bulletin of statistics of almost completed.



available young men for social purposes; and, although the presence of young men in large numbers at many of the social functions would seem to contradict assertions of

that sort, yet the fact that so many clever people are trying to relieve the situation would argue that it needed relieving. The Russian waltz has been suggested, to give peace to polite hostesses and weary wall-flowers. The etiquet of this waltz demands that a man choose twelve partners for it, and dance with each in turn. Se one man would do for twelve girls without much heart-burning. If he had to get them all ices, and walk with them all in the conservatory for a few minutes, or fan them on the stairs, he might not appreciate the beauties of the latest waltz so much as those whom he benefits -the hostesses and wall-flowers.

It has even been hinted that impecunious young men add to their income by hiring themselves out for purely social purposes. A Washington writer has arranged a schedule of prices per evening for their services, with a just regard for degrees of fascination in masculine beauty and attainments. It is intended to relieve any embarrassment for either hostess or young man, and every effort has been made over the shoulders are hemmed and have a

The poet who wrote "Kind hearts are more than coronets" did not mean, perhaps, to call the attention to the lack of coronets so much as to the worth of kindness, but it is also true that coronets are fewer than people generally imagine. Take the British nobility for instance. Those entitled to wear coronets are not required to do so except at the coronation of a sovereign, and when there is a reign so long as Victoria's there is not much call for them. When the Prince of Wales succeeds to the throne then coronets must be brought forth, and those not possessing any must have one made for that occasion. The coronet worn by Lord Byron at the coronation of George IV. is said to be in the possession of a Philadelphia man, who has taken out its red velvet lining, turned it upside down, resting it on its knobs, and uses it to support a chafing-dish.

Thin, crisp ginger or sugar home-made cookies are nice to serve with five-o'clock tea.

. . . The hat in the picture is of brown felt with brown feathers.

Two or three pretty evening bodices are shown in the picture. One of white organdie -the one in the center-is for a young girl who does not wear her dresses cut low and sleeveless, or it is pretty for a little reception gown either. It is made over a lining of white taffeta of the unglazed quality which makes such pretty linings for thin goods. The ruffles



narrow band of insertion set in above the hem. to be fair to both. It is, of course, understood that the young man speaks fairly good English, eats oysters properly, does not drink too much | in two rows below the velvet collar. The full

For a man with a brunette mustache, \$4.50. For a man who gets the proper twist on 'that sort of thing" and "doncherknow," \$6. For a man with one of those lovely yellow Vandyke beards, \$7.50.

For a man who has a distingue air and a halo of mystery around a reputedly-wicked For a man who prefers plain girls, \$10.

For the every-day, ordinary, brainless, harmess, and insipid "dancing man," \$3. For a real dude, who stammers appropriately.

For a title, no matter who wears it-prices ranging according to rank, \$15 to \$50. For a tenor singer who can draw tacks out

of the carpet when he sings "Oh, Promise Me," \$12.50. For a live actor, a "heavenly" opera singer,

or a pianist with Paderewski hair, \$20. Foot-ball players get prices according to their length of hair and their modesty or indifference, and no settled rates can be fixed for

The problem of the day: "How to get this year's sleeves into last year's coat."

Many of the brides this Winter go to the altar ungloved, and all remove both gloves before the ring ceremony. The Episcopal form is the one most in use.

Sir Edward Arnold says there are about 30,000 poetesses in England, and someone has figured out that there are about 10,000 poems written every week in the United States.

A pretty way to serve ice water is to have pounded ice in a glass bowl on the table with a born the swift commerce destroyer, the tor- big silver spoon to dip it out. Put ice in the glasses as needed and then fill them up from a carafe. Carafes are only pretty when the water is perfectly clear and sparkling. Then they in the workshops of Europe. All the naval are the prettiest possible things to hold the



The gown of brown twilled goods is of darkgreenish brown; the flaring skirt to the waist is ined with bright, clear-green silk, as is also the round, big shoulder lapels. The gown is close-fitting, fastening invisibly a trifle to one side, down the front. The little vest and high collar are of the same brown cloth, and both fit wrinklelessly. The big sleeves are stitched with two rows of brown silk all at the cuff and the flaring skirt is finished at the hem in the same way. A pretty little toque to wear with the gown is a twisted band of velvet of grayer green than the facings; the tiny crown of crossed wire is covered with a bit of guipure lace, ecru in tint. In front is a small aigret and a bunch of pale violets with their leaves. A knot of velvet and two or three violets and velvet strings fastened in the back in a bow under the chin finished the dainty little affair-"my first bonnet," the bride who wore it explained.

A caramel flavor that is delicious for flavoring puddings, custards, and sweet sauces is made by melting and browning two tablespoonfuls of granulated sugar in one of water. Stir over a hot fire until the sugar is entirely melted and has turned a golden brown; which will be in three minutes, about. Stir it in the custard or milk that is to be flavored until the cara-

The gathered piece for the front has insertion skirt is made with as many insertion bands as the hight of the wearer and taste of the dressmaker will allow. Sometimes the skirt is banded to the waist, which is very stylish, but not at all pretty. The sleeves are of silk with organdle puffed over it. Gowns of these crisp. thin stuffs must be absolutely fresh to look their prettiest. The belt is of white velvet. . .

The first gown in the cut is a startling one of yellow crepe with black ostrich-feather trimming. However, it might be copied in less conspicuous materials easily. Of some soft-colored crepe with a trimming of some of the bands of braid and beads in delicate colors would be pretty, or with chiffon ruffles or wreaths of little flowers. The artificial flowers are so often ugly that it is hardly safe to try them, for they cheapen any dress when they are not exquisitely fine. The other gown is one of light-blue crepe with big puffed sleeves of velvet, light-blue in color. A band of turquoise-beaded trimming finishes the little gathered front that comes in between the lace lapels much as in the organdie gown. This gown has a pointed waist with a narrow twist of velvet outlining it, finished with a roset in the back and at one side of the front.

ELSIE POMEROY MCELEYO. QUASHING INVESTIGATION.

The McCreary Resolution "Goes" Instead of those by Republican Members.

In the rooms of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, after some discussion, there were tabled the resolutions of Mr. Boutelle, of Maine, condemning the action of the present Administration in the Hawaiian matter, and reported a substitute for them condemning the landing of troops at the time the Queen was dethroned and the action Minister Stevens took in the matter.

Chairman McCreary's resolution was adopted as a substitute for the Hitt resolution, offered a fortnight ago, and the resolution of Mr. Boutelle of recent date.

The resolutions were referred to a sub-committee consisting of Chairman McCreary, Mr. Hooker and Mr. Geary, Democrats, and Messrs. Hitt and Draper, Republicans. Owing to the absence of Mr. Hitt from the city, he requested that Mr. Storer, of Ohio, another Republican member of the committee, be permitted to represent him. This the Chairman declined to agree to, but Mr. Storer was permitted to be present at the sub-committee meeting as a matter of courtesy.

There was a brief discussion over the two resolutions, which was ended by Mr. McCreary offering a substitute therefor, which was adopted by a strict party vote. The sub-committee then reported the substitute to the full committee, and again it was carried by a partisan division. Mr. Storer thereupon offered the following

resolution, embodying the views of the minority, as a substitute for the Chairman's substitute. This, too, was defeated by a strict party vote. Mr. Storer's resolution was as follows:

Whereas Executive communications to Con
Whereas Executive communications to Con-Whereas Executive communications to Con-

gress disclose that the Executive Department has been furnishing to a Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States secret instructions to conspire with the representatives and agents of a deposed and discredited monarchy for the overthrow of a friendly republican Government duly recognized by all civilized nations, to which said Minister was accredited, and to which his public instructions pledged the good faith and sympathy of the Presi tent, the Government and the people of the United States;
Resolved, That it is the sense of this House that

any such intervention by the Executive of the United States, its civil or military representatives or officers, without authority of Congress, is a danger-ous and unwarranted invasion of the rights and dignity of the Congress of the United States and a violation of the law of nations; and, further, that the manner of such attempted intervention by the Executive Department of the United States, with the confessed intent of such attempted intervention, is contrary to the policy and traditions of the Republic, and the spirit of the Constitution." A Pauper's Luck.

Henry Pobson, of Bridgeport, Conn., until within a week an inmate of the almshouse, has

come into the possession of a handsome fortune by the death of his father in England. Dobson. it is said, had partially completed a university course at Oxford 20 years ago, when he suddenly lett for America. He knocked about the United States until, two years ago, he arrived in Bridgeport broken in health and penniless. A month ago he saw in an English paper an announcement of his father's death, and sent a letter of condelence to a member of the family. Through this letter he was traced by the executors of his father's estate, to which he is the sole heir. A week ago R. D. Peate, a lawyer from York, England, arrived. He brought Dobson a draft for \$5,000 and the information that the estate would amount to \$150,000.

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"But it's th' Choinese that's to be deported." "Th' Choinese! Och! Thin it manes cuttin' their heads off!"

A Friendly Tip. [New York Weekly.] Mistress-I don't want you to have so much company. You have more callers in a day than

have in a week. Domestic-Well, mum, perhaps if you'd try manufacturing interests in 165 cities are also mel is well mixed in. It can be added to sauces to be a little more agreeable you'd have as many friends as I have.

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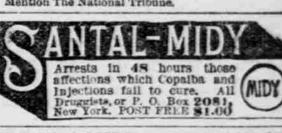
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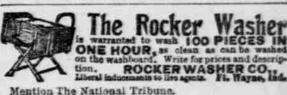


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